WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method for driving an electro-optical device having a plurality of pixels, each of which includes a signal line and at least one switching element, said method comprising the step of:

applying pulses to said signal line at intervals during one frame, wherein said intervals are determined in accordance with a desired tone of the pixel associated with said signal line,

wherein said switching element comprises:

a crystalline semiconductor film comprising silicon over a substrate having an insulating surface, and

at least one gate electrode adjacent to said crystalline semiconductor film with a gate insulating film interposed therebetween.

2. A method according to claims 1, wherein said electro-optical device is a liquid crystal display device.

3. A method according to claim 2, wherein said liquid crystal display device comprises a liquid crystal material selected from the group consisting of twisted nematic liquid crystal, super twisted nematic, ferroelectric liquid crystal, antiferroelectric liquid crystal, dispersion liquid crystal, and polymer liquid crystal.

4. A method according to claims 1, wherein said switching element is a thin film transistor.

5. A method according to claim 4, wherein said thin film transistor is an n-channel type thin film transistor or a p-channel type thin film transistor.

6. A method for driving an electro-optical device having a plurality of pixels, each of which includes a signal line and at least one switching element, said method comprising the step of:

applying pulses to said signal line at intervals during one frame, wherein the interval between the i-th pulse and (i+1)-th pulse is 2^{i-1} T_1, where i is a natural number and T_1, is a constant period,

wherein said switching element comprises:

a crystalline semiconductor film comprising silicon over a substrate having an insulating surface, and at least one gate electrode adjacent to said crystalline semiconductor film with a gate insulating film interposed therebetween.

7. A method according to claims 6, wherein said electro-optical device is a liquid crystal display device.

8. A method according to claim 7, wherein said liquid crystal display device comprises a liquid crystal material selected from the group consisting of twisted nematic liquid crystal, super twisted nematic, ferroelectric liquid crystal, antiferroelectric liquid crystal, dispersion liquid crystal, and polymer liquid crystal.

9. A method according to claims 6, wherein said switching element is a thin film transistor.

10. A method according to claim 9, wherein said thin film transistor is an n-channel type thin film transistor or a p-channel type thin film transistor.

11. A method according to claims 6, wherein said T_1, is less than 100μ sec.

12. A method for driving an electro-optical device having a plurality of pixels, each of which includes a signal line and at least one switching element, said method comprising the step of:

applying pulses to said signal line at intervals during one frame, wherein said intervals are arranged so that the interval between the *i*-th pulse and (*i*+1)-th pulse is $2^{n-1} T_1$, where n is a voluntary natural number, *i* is a natural number, and T_1, is a constant period,

wherein said switching element comprises:

a crystalline semiconductor film comprising silicon over a substrate having a insulating surface, and

at least one gate electrode adjacent to said crystalline semiconductor film with a gate insulating film interposed therebetween.

13. A method according to claims 12, wherein said electro-optical device is a liquid crystal display device.

14. A method according to claim 13, wherein said liquid crystal display device comprises a liquid crystal material selected from the group consisting of twisted nematic liquid crystal, super twisted nematic, ferroelectric liquid crystal, antiferroelectric liquid crystal, dispersion liquid crystal, and polymer liquid crystal.

15. A method according to claims 12, wherein said switching element is a thin film transistor.

16. A method according to claim 15, wherein said thin film transistor is an n-channel type thin film transistor or a p-channel type thin film transistor.

17. A method according to claim 12, wherein said T_1, is less than 100μ sec.

18. A method for driving an electro-optical device having a plurality of pixels, each of which includes a signal line and at least one switching element, said method comprising the step of:

applying pulses to said signal line at intervals during one frame, wherein said intervals are determined in accordance with a desired tone of the pixel associated with said signal line,

wherein said switching element comprises:

a crystalline semiconductor film comprising silicon over a substrate having a insulating surface;

at least one gate electrode adjacent to said crystalline semiconductor film with a gate insulating film interposed therebetween, and

a leveling film comprising organic resin to provide an upper surface over said switching element.

19. A method according to claims 18, wherein said electro-optical device is a liquid crystal display device.

20. A method according to claim 19, wherein said liquid crystal display device comprises a liquid crystal material selected from the group consisting of twisted nematic liquid crystal, super twisted nematic, ferroelectric liquid crystal, antiferroelectric liquid crystal, dispersion liquid crystal, and polymer liquid crystal.

21. A method according to claims 18, wherein said switching element is a thin film transistor.

22. A method according to claim 21, wherein said thin film transistor is an n-channel type thin film transistor or a p-channel type thin film transistor.

23. A method for driving an electro-optical device having a plurality of pixels, each of which includes a signal line and at least one switching element, said method comprising the step of:

applying pulses to said signal line at intervals during one frame,

wherein said intervals are arranged so that the interval between the i-th pulse and $(i+1)$-th pulse is $2^{i-1}T_1$, where i is a natural number and T_1, is a constant period,

wherein said switching element comprises:

a crystalline semiconductor film comprising silicon over a substrate having a insulating surface;

at least one gate electrode adjacent to said crystalline semiconductor film with a gate insulating film interposed therebetween, said gate electrode electrically connected to said signal line, and

a leveling film comprising organic resin to provide an upper surface over said switching element.

24. A method according to claims 23, wherein said electro-optical device is a liquid crystal display device.

25. A method according to claim 24, wherein said liquid crystal display device comprises a liquid crystal material selected from the group consisting of twisted nematic liquid crystal, super twisted nematic, ferroelectric liquid crystal, antiferroelectric liquid crystal, dispersion liquid crystal, and polymer liquid crystal.

26. A method according to claims 23, wherein said switching element is a thin film transistor.

27. A method according to claim 26, wherein said thin film transistor is an n-channel type thin film transistor or a p-channel type thin film transistor.

28. A method according to claims 23, wherein said T_1, is less than 100μ sec.

29. A method for driving an electro-optical device having a plurality of pixels, each of which includes a signal line and at least one switching element, said method comprising the step of:

applying pulses to said signal line at intervals during one frame,

wherein said intervals are arranged so that the interval between the *i*-th pulse and (*i*+i)-th pulse is 2^{n-1} T_1, where n is a voluntary natural number, *i* is a natural number, and T_1, is a constant period,

wherein said switching element comprises:

a crystalline semiconductor film comprising silicon over a substrate having a insulating surface;

at least one gate electrode adjacent to said crystalline semiconductor film with a gate insulating film interposed therebetween, said gate electrode electrically connected to said signal line, and

a leveling film comprising organic resin to provide an upper surface over said thin film transistor.

30. A method according to claims 29, wherein said electro-optical device is a liquid crystal display device.

31. A method according to claim 30, wherein said liquid crystal display device comprises a liquid crystal material selected from the group consisting of twisted nematic liquid crystal, super twisted nematic, ferroelectric liquid crystal, antiferroelectric liquid crystal, dispersion liquid crystal, and polymer liquid crystal.

32. A method according to claims 29, wherein said switching element is a thin film transistor.

33. A method according to claim 32, wherein said thin film transistor is an n-channel type thin film transistor or a p-channel type thin film transistor.

34. A method according to claims 29, wherein said T_1, is less than 100μ sec.